

(7) *Gl. longipennis* Corti.—Described in 1895. Carries *Tr. brucei* and probably another trypanosome of camels and mules. Brownish; dorsum of thorax with four sharp, dark oval spots in form of parallelogram, two in front and two behind transverse suture. Bulb of proboscis brown at tip. Large species. Length 10-11 mm.

(8) *Gl. fusca* Walker.—Described in 1849. Thorax drab. No spots on dorsum of thorax as in preceding; bulb at base of proboscis not brown at tip (pale yellow); abdomen russet brown. Large pale species. Length 11-12 mm.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Mr. Austen, the well-known authority on Tse-tse flies, who kindly examined and described my collections and suggested to me the study of the distribution and pathological importance of the subspecies discussed in this paper.

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### New species of *Vespoidea* from Connecticut.

BY H. L. VIERECK.

*Tiphia waldonii* n. sp.

Related to *floridana*, from which it is readily distinguished by its structure and the color of the wings.

♂ 8 mm.—Color black. Face shining in part, largely opaque, and mostly closely punctured, the punctures adjoining and sufficiently coarse to give a rugulose appearance. The portion of the face immediately anterior to the anterior ocellus is shining and has well separated punctures. The vertex is sculptured in the same way as the preceding area. The distance between the posterior ocelli is not quite as great as that between them and the nearest eye margin. The second joint of the antennæ nearly as thick as the third and of the same length or a trifle shorter. Excepting the first joint, the joints of the antennæ are subequal. Pronotum distinctly margined anteriorly. The pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum punctured in much the same way as the vertex. The postscutellum reticulate. The metanotum with two oblong areas, that are adjoining and approximately three times as long as wide at base, being a little narrower at the apex than at the base. These areas are formed by rather distinct raised lines, and the spaces themselves are somewhat shining and somewhat roughened. The first abdominal segment approximately as in *floridana*. The median tuberculate impunctate at apex of first dorsal abdominal segment extending to the apical margin. The succeeding abdominal segments all punctured, the apical more closely than the basal segments. The wings are hyaline,

cloudy shade. The stigma very dark brown, the nervure brownish testaceous. The third abscissa of the radius with the second transverse cubitus forming an obtuse angle. The tuberculate process on the first abdominal segment is apparently not normal, as in the paratype it is absent.

*Type locality*.—New Haven, Conn.

One male collected by B. H. Waldon, August 16, 1904. Paratype male from North Haven, Conn., by the same collector, August 3, 1905.

***Tiphia brunneicornis* n. sp.**

In many respects this answers the unsatisfactorily brief description of *tarda* (say). From the same, however, it differs in having the stigma brown instead of black. Color black, face mostly shining, with close and with greater part almost adjoining punctures.

♂ 7 mm.—The vertex polished and with the punctures quite separate. The distance between the posterior ocelli approximately a little greater than that between them and the nearest eye margin. The relation between the antennæ joints practically as in *waldonii*. The pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum bearing the same relation to the vertex as in the preceding species. The postscutellum closely punctured, having a rugulose appearance. The enclosure on the metanotum in the form of a trapezium, forming but a single area, with the basal and apical sides parallel, the apical side being a little shorter than the basal side. The area shining and finely roughened. The wings practically as in *waldonii*, but the etoid abscissa of the radius forming with the second transverse cubitus a reversed figure "3." Abdomen polished with the first and second segments sparsely, finely punctured, the punctures on each succeeding segment becoming closer and more distinct. The first abdominal segment with a median transverse groove as in *waldonii*.

*Type locality*.—New Haven, Conn.

One male collected by H. L. Viereck, July 6, 1904.

***Tiphia eyregia* n. sp.**

♂ 6 mm.—Head and thorax approximately as in the preceding species. Wings as in *waldonii*. Abdomen as in *brunneicornis*, but there is no transverse median groove on the first abdominal segment. The mandibles almost entirely blackish. The antennæ brownish beneath, and the tarsi brownish. The area of the metanotum partially bisected by a median raised line. Inclosure is nearly smooth, being finely roughened.

*Type locality*.—New Haven, Conn.

One male collected August 3, 1905, by H. L. Viereck. Paratype male, collected at West Rock, New Haven, Conn., August 13, 1905, by the same collector.

***Tiphia relativa* n. sp.**

In structure and sculpture approximately like the preceding species. The antennæ entirely black and the tarsi more blackish than brownish. The inclosure is rather coarsely rugulose with no trace of a bisecting line. In the paratype the inclosure is more or less completely bisected. The typical form has the wings colorless, excepting the nervures and the stigma. Four of the paratypes belong to a variety with brownish wings.

*Type locality*.—North Haven, August 3, 1905 (B. H. W.). The var. from E. Hartford, August 2, and Scotland.

***Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) waldonii* n. sp.**

Closely related to *birenimaculatus*, but with ornaments white as in *albophaleratus*.

♀ 13 mm.—In most respects like *birenimaculatus*. The metathorax, however, different in that the ridges bordering the posterior aspect are not very transient and lacking two sharp teeth at the summit. The maculation differs as has already been pointed out. In addition to the difference in color, there is a difference in extent and pattern. For example, the scape, postscutellum and metathorax are immaculate, excepting four small dots on the postscutellum. The second dorsal abdominal segment is immaculate, except the apical margin. The clypeus has two brown dots, one a short distance on either side of the center or near the center. There is a median longitudinal brown line on the posterior fourth of the clypeus, extending to the superior margin of the clypeus. On the anterior third of the clypeus, extending to the anterior margin, there is a brown funnel-shaped mark, terminating in a brown line. There are no two lateral oblique spots on the first abdominal segment. The coxæ are immaculate, as are the femora, except a yellow spot at apex of the anterior femora, and more or less brownish at anterior aspect of the anterior femora, and a narrow brownish margin at apex of middle and posterior femora. The tibiæ on the anterior aspect and outer aspect mostly yellow, brown posteriorly and at apex. Tarsi entirely brown.

*Type locality*.—New Haven, Conn.

One female taken May 15, 1903, by B. H. Waldon.

***Anoplius humilis* Cress.**

Previously known only in the ♀ sex. The ♂ differs from the ♀ in the usual way and in having nearly all of the basal half of the posterior aspect of the posterior tibiæ and the dorsal apical abdominal segments whitish.

One ♂, New Haven, June 9, 1905 (B. H. Waldon).

## Notes on some Tortricid genera.

BY AUGUST BUSCK.

In his Handbook British Lepidoptera (1895) Meyrick includes Clemens' genus *Exartema* in the European fauna on the mistaken supposition that it is equivalent to Lederer's idea of *Eccopsis* Zeller, and continental authors (Rebel & Baron de Crombrugghe de Picquendaele) have adopted this synonymy.

Meyrick defines Clemens' genus correctly, though not exhaustively, but the single European species included, *latifasciana* Haworth, does not answer to this description, having veins 3 and 4 in the hind wings distinctly separate, not connate or short-stalked as in the type and in the other American species of the genus. Moreover, the hind wings in *latifasciana* are narrower than the forewings instead of broader, as in Clemens' genus, and the form of the hind wings is quite different, termen being very oblique and nearly straight, while in the American forms it is less oblique, sinuate below apex and bulging out at veins 3, 4 and 5; and the dorsal edge is evenly rounded in *latifasciana*, not sharply incised at vein as is characteristic of the genus *Exartema*.

There is, however, another European species, which is in every respect identical in structure with *Exartema*, namely *Hartigiana* Ratzeburg, and Lederer's genus *Cymolomia* precedes and must therefore supplant Clemens' genus.

No existing generic name seems applicable to the genus with *latifasciana* as type and it may be known as *Loxoterma*, which name thus stands for *Eccopsis* Lederer (non Zeller), and *Exartema* Meyrick (non Clemens).

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## A new species of Eulophidae.

BY A. ARSENE GIRAULT.

### *Eulophus guttiventris* sp. nov.

*Male*.—Length, 1.45-1.58 mm.; 1.54 mm., average.—Body brilliant metallic green, with the following exceptions; legs pale straw-yellow, excepting portions, or most of all of the coxæ, and the dusky apical tarsal joints; antennæ uniformly dusky, excepting the fulvous pedicel,